

## FIRE HORROR.

### A Score of Firemen Buried Under Falling Walls.

Scarf Scenes at an Indianapolis Fire—The Treacherous "Fire-Proof" Building—Engulfed in the Flaming Furnace—The Victims.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—Yesterday afternoon fire from a furnace in the large book publishing establishment of the Bowen-Merrill Company reached some paper, and in an instant the flames were carried by the elevator shaft to the fourth story. The building, a fine stone and iron structure, fronting on Washington street, was stored with books and stationery of all kinds. This large stock was consumed and the building wrecked. At 5:30 o'clock this loss of more than \$150,000 on building and stock was followed by the falling in of the roof, which carried more than twenty persons down with it, including those who were working on the various floors.

The fire at this hour had been driven to a corner between the ceiling of the fourth story and the cornice. Parts of the companies were on the roof working their way down to the fire. The roof seemed sound and the walls substantial, but suddenly the walls yielded. A man threw up his arms and sank into the seething ruins below. Another man dropped, and then the whole rear roof, with fifteen men on it, fell on to the top floor, where the fire was raging. Four men were on the upper floor under the roof. These were crushed beneath the grinding timbers and all the men buried through the falling floor beneath.

Instantly ambulances were telephoned for and presently the crowd below moaned under the portentous developments. The scene on the heap of debris immediately after the collapse was pitiable and dreadful beyond all power of description. The limbs of men here and there were seen writhing, while the trunks to which they belonged were hidden from sight. A ladder across three men was weighted down with tons of bricks and timber.

Another poor fellow, who was beyond all pain, lay close beside his fellows, a shapeless and mangled mass. The ladder lay across the stomach of one man, who was screaming with agony; another man, with a broken arm and a twisted body, lay next to him. As fast as willing hands could hurl away the bricks, the weight was removed, but the ladder was held too firmly to yield. The man with a broken arm was dragged free and carried away. Under him, mute, but breathing, appeared the upturned face of a poor fellow not seen before. The mortar and dust was cleaned from his lips, but he was buried so deeply that no immediate help could come to him.

On all sides blackened and bleeding faces, distorted with agony or dreadful in death, urged the crowd who had scaled the heap to assist them to redouble their efforts. The debris had fallen so that it lay with a valley shaped surface, and this made the available space for work very small. There was no place to deposit the materials dug from the bottom of the valley, except to throw them upon the sides of the depression, from which they continually rolled down toward the center again.

All the work of relief was thus carried on with great difficulty. One by one the men nearest the surface were extricated, but as the workers went down further they discovered new victims and the horror steadily grew. The forward part of the building still stood high and burning fiercely, and threatened every moment to fall down and bury the brave rescuers, but they gave no heed to the peril. On either side the walls towered and seemed ready to fall, but there was no time to think of them.

As fast as the men at work became exhausted others stood ready and anxious to fill their places, so there was not a moment of delay of the labor of relief. Every moment was filled with an awful suspense, for all were thinking of the friends who lay buried beneath. Names which men inquired after were passed hurriedly from lip to lip, and people bent down to scan closely the blackened and scarred faces. Persons who had friends among the firemen or among citizens who were supposed to have been in or near the fatal walls, became frantic as time passed and they could get no word. As the wounded were carried out of the ruins they were met with embraces and tears of joy, but when the still, broken forms were borne away, motionless and limp, then it was when the full sadness and horror of the calamity came upon the waiting crowd. At 11:30 p. m., twenty men had been taken from the ruins, nine of whom were dead and the rest more or less injured.

Following is the list of dead: George Faulkner, engineer No. 1 company; George Glenn, fireman No. 10; Ulysses Glazier, substitute fireman; Al Hoffman, pipeman; William Partes, pipeman; Henry Woodruff, pipeman; Tom Talentyre, foreman engine No. 2; Dick Lowry, pipeman; Walter Jones, pipeman; Andrew Cheery, superintendent fire alarm system.

Wounded—Anthony Volk, pipeman; Lew Rabert, fireman; Thomas Barren, fireman; A. C. Mercer, captain fire department; Samuel W. Neal, pipeman; Thomas A. Black, pipeman; Webb Robinson, pipeman, slightly; William Long, pipeman, slightly hurt; Charles Jenkins, pipeman, badly bruised; William Heinsley, pipeman, badly hurt; John Burkhardt, pipeman, badly hurt; about the head; Ebenzer Leech, pipeman, cut and bruised.

## BEREFT OF BOOMERS.

The Cherokee Strip Once More Left to the Bovines and Their Herders.

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 18.—A trip through the Strip revealed the fact that the exodus which commenced last Saturday was still in progress and had lost nothing by passage of time. Roads in every direction from the railroad were lined with repentant colonists seeking places in Kansas where they could await in peace a genuine opening of the place they so much desire to own. Only a few were to be seen with faces turned south and a great majority of them were bound for Oklahoma and had no thought of stopping where soldiers would be the first callers.

Stakes and mounds marking the boundaries of claims located during the rush of Friday last could be seen in every direction from the railroad with an occasional dugout to give them emphasis, but the enterprising pilgrims responsible for these landmarks were nowhere to be seen.

The towns of Willow Springs and Ponca, said to have had populations of at least 5,000 each, were found to have dwindled to almost nothing—not enough being left to crowd the depot platforms when the train passed through.

Guthrie has returned to its equilibrium again, nearly all of the 800 said to have gone from here having returned early and business here has again resumed the ordinary round.

Only infantry are stationed at this point and can not be used to advantage in the work of clearing the Strip.

The best posted military authorities here say operations will probably be by detachments, one of which will be placed south of Arkansas City, at Willow Springs or Ponca; another south of Hunkerville; one south of Caldwell on the Rock Island, either Pond Creek or Hennessy; and another south and west of Kiowa on the Panhandle extension. It is also the opinion that there will be no concentration of force and all stations will be in the interior of the Strip, where they can scout both ways.

## TARIFF MATTERS.

Congress Devising Means to Retaliate on Canada's Tariff Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In view of information which has been communicated to members of Congress concerning the disposition of the Ottawa Parliament, or some of its members, to restore the duties on certain articles now on the free list, the House Ways and Means Committee has considered a proposition to provide legislation calculated to meet any emergency which may arise.

Representative Baker, of New York, has introduced for reference to that committee a bill providing that all articles imported into the United States shall, in addition to the import duties now assessed by law, pay additional duty, equal in amount to any export duty which may be assessed on the shipment of the same to the United States.

It also provides that when any article is imported into the United States free of duty a duty shall be levied equal in amount to any export duty that may be levied thereon by the laws of the country of shipment. All articles imported into the United States shall pay no less rate than is chargeable by the law of the country of export on like articles imported into such country from the United States. Eggs shall be subject to a duty of 5 cents per dozen; hay, 25 cents per cwt. ad valorem; fish, 1 cent per pound, and plants, trees and shrubs, 25 per cent. ad valorem. It is further proposed that all ad valorem duties imposed by the United States on imported goods shall be assessed on the actual retail price at which they are sold for home consumption in the country of export whenever such country assessed ad valorem duties on goods imported from the United States on the retail price of such goods in the United States.

## EXIT BISMARCK.

The Iron Chancellor Resigns—Count Herbert Follows Suit—The Real Causes Suppressed.

LONDON, March 18.—It was reported last evening from Berlin that both Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck had resigned and that the Emperor had accepted the resignation of the Chancellor.

The Daily News correspondent at Berlin telegraphed at midnight that all telegrams in regard to Prince Bismarck's resignation, beyond the fact that there were rumors that he had resigned, were prohibited by the official censors, who had placed all dispatches under rigid scrutiny.

The Cologne Gazette correspondent in Berlin wired his newspaper that he believed that Prince Bismarck would immediately retire from all the posts now held by him. A meeting of the Cabinet, the correspondent says, was held in the afternoon, at which Prince Bismarck presided, to deliberate upon the position which would arise from the Chancellor's resignation.

The Times' Berlin correspondent says: "Something must have occurred in connection with the labor conference to cause Prince Bismarck's unexpected action. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who arrived yesterday, appears to have failed in his attempt to mediate between the Emperor and the Chancellor."

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "The German officials decline to forward my message."

The Daily News correspondent at Berlin intimates that the ostensible cause of Prince Bismarck's resignation was a divergence of views between the Chancellor and the Emperor concerning factory inspectors.

## THE CATTLE MEN.

The Inter-State Cattle Convention at Fort Worth—A Good Attendance—The Refrigerators Have Come to Stay—Favoring Deep Water, Plenty of Silver and Reciprocity.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 12.—The Inter-State Cattle convention was called to order at two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the opera-house, which was packed from pit to dome. Hon. T. T. Davidson, ex-inspector under the National Bureau of Animal Industry, called the meeting to order. Mayor Broiles welcomed the delegates in behalf of the city of Fort Worth, and Hon. T. T. D. Andrews followed with an address in behalf of the cattlemen. The burden of his remarks was the advisability of establishing refrigerators near the producing grounds, not to compete with the Northern establishments, but for the supply of the European markets. Said the speaker:

The refrigerators of the country have come to stay and we can have nothing against them. They are the cheapest and best and most economical means by which beef has ever been killed and cured. We can have no warfare to make upon them except as they may be shown to weigh upon our interests. We believe in refrigerators. In fact, we want more of them; but we have nothing in common with men who seek to destroy our interests in order to build up their own. A great problem confronts us. The agricultural industries, of which we represent one, have gone down to a point where there is no profit in the business. Last year Illinois produced a great crop of corn. Illinois is one of the best corn States in the Union, and last year brought an exceptionally good crop, even for her. What was the outcome? She lost \$10,000,000 on the crop. Why? Mainly because the cattle interests are depressed, and the hog-raising industry is depressed in sympathy with beef. I would not have this convention take action against the refrigerating business, but would like to see them scattered all over the land, and your attention will be called to matters having that end in view before the adjournment of this convention.

Ex-Governor O. A. Hadley, of New Mexico, was made temporary chairman of the convention. Charles Gould, of Nebraska, was made temporary secretary. The following committee on credentials was appointed:

W. L. Black, Texas; R. F. Hardy, New Mexico; D. Monahan, Colorado; E. B. Savage, Nebraska; A. H. Ford, Wyoming; W. W. Guthrie, Kansas; J. F. Davidson, Missouri; Edwin Watts, Illinois; E. J. Simpson, Arizona; W. T. McAfee, Indian Territory; J. T. Henderson, Arkansas.

The committee on permanent organization was as follows: W. H. H. Llewellyn, New Mexico; J. T. Breckenridge, Texas; H. S. Holly, Colorado; N. J. B. Ijams, Wyoming; E. M. Hewins, Kansas; T. B. Price, Missouri; M. P. Buell, Illinois; E. J. Simpson, Arizona; S. H. Mays, Indian Territory; L. Miner, Arkansas; Hon. Elijah Filley, Nebraska.

## Second Day.

FORT WORTH, March 13.—The Inter-State Cattle convention organized yesterday by electing H. B. Stoddard, of Texas, permanent chairman. Vice-Presidents—Arkansas, J. T. Henderson; Arizona, E. J. Simpson; Colorado, J. L. Brush; Indian Territory, J. S. Smith; Texas, E. W. Hewins; Kansas, R. W. Campbell; Missouri, G. E. Leonard; Nebraska, J. E. Meek; New Mexico, Charles Springer; Wyoming, L. A. Miller; secretary, J. E. Finch, of Kansas; assistants, E. H. Ford, of Wyoming, and Charles H. Gould, of Nebraska. The committee on credentials reported 409 delegates entitled to seats. A letter from Governor Ross of Texas was read, expressing his regrets that he could not be present. He touched upon the oppression of the cattle industry by the "Big Four," and hoped that the convention would find a successful solution in packing-houses in Texas. A flood of resolutions came in, covering every conceivable matter pertaining to the cattle business, from the tariff to how to breed male or female cattle at will. Colorado delegates introduced a resolution favoring the payment of commissions on cattle sales on the percentage plan. Some discussion ensuing on this proposition, the commission men from Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis announced that as they seemed to be on trial they did not wish to be on any of the committees, but wished the jury that was trying them to reach an unbiased verdict.

H. R. Israel introduced a resolution in favor of the United States Government at once appropriating the sum of \$1,200,000 for deep water at Aransas Pass, \$1,400,000 for Sabine Pass and \$6,200,000 for Galveston. In the event that Congress would not make this appropriation, that the Government make special concession to private corporations to get deep water at Sabine and Aransas, where deep water could be had in twelve months, whereas it would take six years to make a harbor at Galveston, the object of this action on the part of the Government being to afford an outlet to European markets of the surplus cattle of the range country. The resolution brought forth the feeling of the delegates on the depression of the cattle industry. Hon. Charles E. Leonard, of Missouri, took the position that if Texas could kill and refrigerate her cattle at home and find a profitable foreign market, the problem of obtaining better prices for the cattle in other States would be solved. It was the immense numbers of Texas cattle placed on the market, frequently glutting it, that forced prices down and made it possible for the dressed-beef men in Chicago to fix the price of all the cattle in the country. H. W. L. Black, of Fort McKavitt, Tex., advocated the establishment of bureaus of information in each State, these bureaus to be conducted by the National Government if necessary. It should be the duty of this bureau's officers to collect statistics and information of the state of the market, giving the

number of cattle offered for sale daily, and the number in transit to the great cattle markets of the country. With this information in his possession the cattle-raiser would not ship when the market was full and it could never be glutted. Each State should have a central point at which this information could be obtained at any time. Cattle exchanges should be established and cattle graded. In selling cattle could be sold by grade and the scalawags in a shipment of cattle would not fix the value on all the cattle.

B. E. Stafford, of Texas, favored the establishment of large refrigerators at Fort Worth, Columbus and Victoria, and one on the Gulf coast, with adjacent pasturage sufficient to hold all surplusage of cattle. The deficit of cattle in England, Germany, France and Belgium was 800,000 tons per annum. If the deficit could be supplied by Texas and other range States, our seeming overproduction of cattle would not make the price for all cattle.

The result of the discussion was the adoption of a resolution that the convention fully investigate the bureau of information plan, and that a committee composed of J. L. Brush, of Colorado; E. B. Harold, of Texas; A. J. Dull, of Wyoming; G. W. Gentry, of Missouri, and ex-Governor Glick of Kansas prepare a report on refrigerators. A special committee to look into the question of unjust discrimination against Kansas City and St. Louis in favor of Chicago on cattle rates by railroads was appointed.

## Third Day.

FORT WORTH, March 14.—The Inter-State Cattle convention convened at the Opera House yesterday morning, but finding committees not ready to report, accepted an invitation to visit the Union Stock Yards, and went out on a special train. On convening a telegram was received from the mayor, and Cotton Exchange of Galveston inviting the members of the convention to visit the "Oleander City." A vote of thanks was tendered Galveston for her courtesy.

Major W. L. Black, for the committee, submitted a report on the subject of creating a cattle exchange. The report recommended the establishment of a bureau by the Government, which should at all times be ready to wire information of the condition of the different cattle markets—receipts, surplus or shortage, etc., in ranch products. Adopted. Mr. Rogers, of Texas, utilized the otherwise unoccupied time of the convention with what he knew about cheese-making. He said he operated the only cheese factory in the State, and that the article could be made with less cost here than anywhere else. He predicted that cheese-making would be a leading industry.

The pleuro-pneumonia and Texas fever committee reported. The report recited that pleuro-pneumonia exists only in two counties in New York and one in New Jersey, and nowhere else in the Union; also, that splenic fever does not exist in Texas, and recommended that the General Government have control of the quarantine question in this regard; also recommended that the Texas Legislature make provision for a veterinary board. The recommendation that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to stamp on pleuro-pneumonia in the three counties mentioned was adopted. The resolution referring to the quarantine line was finally adopted. The resolution referring to the creation of a State veterinary surgeon with four assistants was next discussed. Mr. Rogers stated that it was a fact that Texas is the healthiest live-stock State in the Union, and that no disease existed among the cattle of the State, but that conditions were rapidly changing, and he urged the adoption of the resolution. It was adopted unanimously.

The committee considering the commission system reported, recommending the adoption of a resolution favoring a revision of the system of commission charges, so as to make the rate a percentage of the price the animal brings, instead of fifty cents per head, as at present. The resolution was adopted.

Colonel Taylor, for the committee on transportation, reported, reciting that more convenient and comfortable cars were needed in the transportation of live-stock, and asking that they be supplied. Adopted.

Colonel J. T. Breckinridge asked to be allowed fifteen minutes in which to speak on the subject of refrigerators. Being allowed the time asked for, he read a carefully-prepared address, in which he advocated a co-operative system of refrigerators, in which every farmer who owned a milch cow should be allowed to take stock, even if only to the amount of ten dollars. The address was referred to the committee on refrigerators.

The report of the committee on resolutions recommended the adoption of resolutions memorializing Congress to pass a law prohibiting combines, such as the "Big Four," and a law giving the States the right to pass inspection laws; a law reducing the tax on oleomargarine, and a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver; favoring a reciprocity treaty with Mexico and appropriations for deep-water ports at Galveston, Sabine Pass and Aransas Pass, and memorializing Congress to make an appropriation to pay Indian depredation claims. The report was adopted.

The committee on refrigerators recommended the establishment of refrigerators at Fort Worth, San Antonio, Victoria, Dallas and Columbus, and storage houses at New Orleans. The report was adopted and the committee continued to devise plans for the carrying out of the projects. The convention then adjourned.

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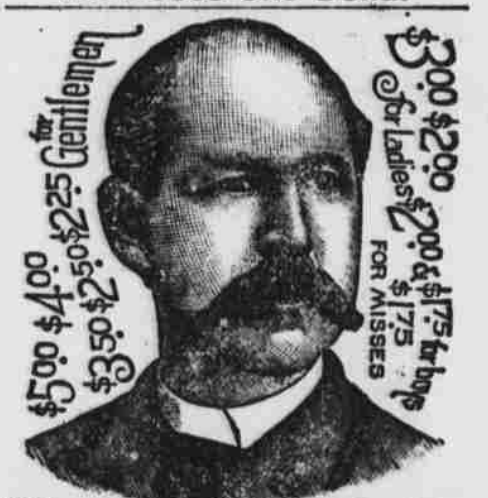
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